THE BROWLANDS OF EASTERN PENNSYL

PLEASANT VALLEY, Wayne County, Pa., } Wednesday, June 7, 1854. con the large cities to the country, has already communed. greet seals of care and steamboat is crowded with the are seen visages of these who annually seek the green are said sides of the mountains to recover the health and they have thrown away among the haunts of pleasand discontinum in the cities. Man is a migratury and at and requires a charge of air and scenes. But whethor a b moreovery for the development of his mural, mental and physical health, that he should spend mine mouths of par in his fashionable rounds of folly, and the remainagain his health redictionity to coable him to withstand her round of dissipation, is a problem which I will

The part of the country was never more beautiful than it is al present, with its forced of green velvely leaves, its fresh pringing gress, and the unrunning breaks with their mean banks shaded with concennial trees, tempting and avone, the weary to repose, while above and around by. To say that the scenery around Northern Pennsylvant is beautiful or protty is a misapplication of terms. expression to its meaning than grandeer; and even that constant times amplify it, or convey an idea of the man and half among which nestle the dells where and plenty reign now; but where of yere larked of prey or the more savage Indian who, cronching these momnain fastnesses, fell with the uplified analysis apon the memspecting victims, whose cries and were drowned by the frightful war-whose of their

I am new writing from one of these valleys. A lofty range of bills these at the east, while a similar range, though somewhat higher, extends along the west, at whose base as the beautiful Dyberry, which, in conjunction with the Lakawaxen, forms the most important tributary of the Daware about thirty units below. This stream, celebrate for the numerous speckled front it centains, now justly meaning a strength below. This stream, celebrate for the numerous speckled front it centains, now justly meaningers along but it is no rare thing to see it diving a continued succession of heavy rains rise rapidly, eventow its banks, and sweep away in its mad career with dams, fences, and even frees, cattle and dwellings.

There should be this stream when its billow rolled high. And its insur-evered were harried fundamy by. There were the tail tree beaut about its ways. There were the tail tree beaut about the large layer.

Not loss since this stream became sandonly swellen.

The shood by this stream when its billows toiled high. And as man every derived waves havined intensity by. There were the tild tree boars also of active wave. Not been shood the shore which is wild surpe have. Not been should be the been as the shore which is wild surpe have. Not been should be shore which is wild surpe have. Not been should be shore which is wild surpe have a carry down a number of cattle. Pleasant Valley has, evidently at some distant period, been the bed of a mighty river, whose waters covered millions of area around these now manutainous regions, forming an extensive inland sea, far excelling Lake Superior or all our northern lakes combined. But, in consequence of some awful convolsion of nature the rocky barriers have been bruken arunder, and the waters precipitated with incalculable impetuosity to like say, washing any all mayable material, leaving the trap-rock alone to withstand its fury. In this manner these valleys have been formed, and hence we find in many places jagged and precipitous bluffs, on which there is not a particle of vegetation—for the impetuous rush of waters carried away all that nutricious pubuling some precipitous bluffs, on which there is not a particle of vegetation—for the impetuous rush of waters carried away all that nutricious pubuling some precipitous bluffs, on which there is not a particle of vegetation—for the impetuous rush of water very contract to the country of the surperson of the sur

Lackawana, which flow into the Susquehania, from those of the Lackawana, which run into the Delaware. The mountain is in the eastern boundary of the Wyoming and Lackawana coal beam, and the conglomerate rock, containing large rounded publics, which underlie the coal formation, is found on its western side. East and northeast of the Moosic Mountain are the red shales and sandsators of the next lower formations, spreading out widely over most of the county in nearly horizontal strata. These form picturequo cliffs in some places of great hight along the Delaware and other large strams, and some of the creeks fall over high perpendicular ledges of rocks, forming entaracts of peculiar beauty, which, in a region more frequented, would be much visited and admired.

Most of the streams rise from small lakes and jonds, which are very numerous, and some of them occupy an area of several hundreds of acres. Situated in the most enfrequented parts of the county, and surrounded by deep foresis, their crystal waters sleep calmly in the dark woods, and find but rarely a solitary traveler upon their banks to to gaze upon their serious and quiet beauty. This edden and secluded retreats, seldom visited except by the hunter or the fisherman, offer an exquisite trest to the admirer of natural excenty. And if the time ever comes when the citizens of Pennsylvania or any other State will duly appreciate these attractions, these forest lake and waterfuls of Wayne County will no doubt find poets and painters to visit their shores and to eclebrate their consule beauty. This is a pretty good agricultural region, and many beautiful and haurient farms are everywhere to be met. In \$40 the population of the county, and in time it will be one of the test populous counties in the north-eastern section of the test populous counties in the north-eastern section of the test.

THE WALLKILL VALLEY.

traspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEWARS, N. J., Saturday, May 20, 1854. Thave lately had the pleasure of taking another dook ito the splendid Wallkill Valley, by far, in my estimaon, the most picture-sque and rich part of New Jersey. I requires some patience and time to climb the Green kind Mountain, and the Sparta Mountain, but when you each the western slope of the latter overhanging Vallkill, and look north-east along the valley far do New-York line, over a landscape marked but rich ta-tervales, gentle and well-tilled slopes, and regred mountains, the scene is one not easily forgotty as There are no here the unbroken andulations of sheagues of spheadid farms, squared by lines of latitude and taugitude, such as surround Aubum and Avon in Western New-York Dov-ton in Ohio, Springfield in Hanois and Madison in Wiscousin, but there is that which pleases the eye more than endles in scenery and procession. It is singularly inter-cating to a tourist to ascend from the dual salt marshes be-tween the Hackenanch and Passale to the ridges of brown freestone by Newark and reaching to Newark mountain, then to wind among the from mountains of Morris County.

then to wind among the iron mountains of Morris County, from Rochaway to the sparts mountain, crossing memors veins of the best magnetic iron ore depected in night, encould mountains, and then to come into a valley like the Walkill, exceedingly fertile between mountains with an incelenable amount of the most beautiful white lime valley at several points, and if do not beginte to prosounce it worthy, entirely so, of the reputation it has abroad.

From Sparts to Handburg down the valley the ride is charteing. At one point the mountain on the opposite side is "stripped" in order to lay bare the vein of zine ore from which last year several thousand time were corried to this place to be manuscured. At Hamburgh is for the integrity of his character and the kindless of his proposite and one of a country into the traveler will find home conforts, with but one abatement to be desired, the abolition of a bar, which seemed, because of the residue of the craveler will find home conforts, with but one abatement to be desired, the abolition of a bar, which seemed, because of the post of the flat of the craveler will find home conforts, with but one abatement to be desired, the abolition of a bar, which seemed, because of the flat all. They dug a hole through the floor, in which lowever, to be as well regulated as an "irregularity" can be. From this place through Deckertown, a thriving, beautiful village, to the Bins Mountain, some 15 or 20 railes, you gass the most splendid and well-ouilivated farms, deplaying an unusual degree of thirth, temperance and well. In former days Sussex Canuty, the strong-hold of Sinsex Dechertary, was noted for its runs-driving. The time of the first runs-driving development of the flat will be considered for the present into the first runs-driving of the present time I insign "Old Sussex" is the banner. The former of the State.

The Governor of Vera Cruz has sont a deputation to the City of Mexico to welcome his most Serone Highness has present the first of the contract of the first three contr

This part of the country has been greefly cariched by the use of lime, which abounds here, and by a general attention to discrees, which of course convert hands formerly impoverished by frequent grain crops into pasture lands. The datries of this section may not be as large as some in the Aind of course they are not a whit behind them in the Aind of course they raise, or the awast yellow latter they send to marked. The barns are evidently built with reference to the stabiling of large numbers of cows, and as we were rolling along it was not an unsequence occurrence to reference to the stabiling of large numbers of cows, and as we ware riding along it was not an uncollimon occurrence to see in one field twenty-five, firty or, fifty cows, of improved breeds and in fine condition. The entire region from Newton, through Augusta, Lafayette, Branchville, Beamerville, "the Clove," Deckertown, Hamburgh, on to the Orange County life, is now one of the best outlivated and most productive in the State, and will exapare very favorably with Orange County life, is now one of the best outlivated and most productive in the State, and will exapare very favorably with Orange County lifed. There are two first-class bearding scheeds in this region—the one under the care of the Key. B. Farrand, at Deckertown, and the other ander that of Mr. Edward Stiles, at "the Clove," his Post-Office address being Deckertown.

address being Deckertown.

On our return we followed the west side of the Wallkill Valley in order to examine the mineral deposites of which se much is said. At the Franklin furnace a large outlay is being made to build furnaces for smelting the Franklin-teror which is close by in quantities to all appearance inchanging the control of ddress being Deckertown.
On our return we followed the west side of the Wallkill

MARINE AFFAIRS.

· LAUSCHED.

The bark Clara, for Wakeman, Dimond & Co., in tended for the general freighting business, was launched from the yard of Mr. T. Stack, foot of North Second-st., on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. She is 148 feet long 33 feet beam, 19 feet deep, and 750 tuns measurement.

Mr. Stack has just commenced laying the keel of a brig of 330 tuns, for Messrs. Gomas, Wallace & Co. She is to be launched the 1st of October, and is intended for the

The clipper-ship White Squall, which was partially destroyed by fire last season, is being fitted over by Mr. Stack into a three-masted schooner of 850 tons measure

At the recent examination at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the Midshipmen of the class of 1848 and 1847 passed in the following order:

1845—James A. Gree, Charles H. Greene, F. Baker, J. W. Heeter A. W. Weaver J. E. Johnston, A. Pendergrest, Jas. Fyfie, W. P. McCamm, J. G. Fieldman, Jon. B. Blake, E. Coakey, Jas. Gillis, James Frace, W. F. Fitzherh, F. Abbott.

1847—I. H. Newman, R. Bower, John R. Eggleston, Geo. E. Beltags, W. Totten.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur, Commander Sterrett, sailed yesterday morthing for the Pacific. She was towed down to Hampton Koads by the U. S. stemmer Engineer, Master Olmstead. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander—J. S. Serrett. Lieutenants—Edwid Middleton, Van R. Morgan, A. J. Drake, A. K. Haghes.

Master Olmstein. The Good.

Commander—J. S. Steirett. Lieutenants—Edw'd Middleton, Van R. Morgan, A. J. Drake, A. K. Hughes.

Purser—John J. Jones. Acting Master—S. L. Phelps.

Passed Assistant Surgeon—R. W. Jeffrey. Assistant Surgeon—J. Y. Tovlor. Passed Midshipmen—F. G. Dallas,

Gee. U. Morris. Midshipmen—M. C. Campbell, John Mitchell. Captain's Clerk—Jas. Sterrett. Boatswain—

Henry Bright. Saimaker—Augustus Warren, Carpenter—Jos. E. Miller. Gunner—Geo. Sirian.

[Norfalk Beacen, June 15.

THE TURF.

SUFFOLK COURSE, L. I .- Trotting June 15, purse \$15,

Same Day -Purse 810, one mile and repeat, is harness

STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN WOMEN.

Two Irish women named Mary Clancy and Bridget Kenny, fiving at No. 109 Orange-st., got into a fight to-gether on Saturday night, when the former stabbed her adversary in the eye, inflicting a dangerous wound. She was arrested and taken before Justice Osborne, who

First Evening Edition.

MONDAY AFTERFOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

	ales at the Stock E	xcı	angeJUNE 19.
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ARRIVAL OF CRESCENT CITY. The U.S. M. steamship Crescent City, from New-Orleans via Havana, is coming up the Bay.

MEXICO.

We give below from The New Orleans Creaces: the do talls of the important news from Mexico, referred to in our relegraphic dispatches on Wednesday Inst. The Crescist dates are to the 4th from the City of Mexico, and to the

dates are to the 4th from the City of McXeo, and to the 4th from Vera Cruz:
Sevor Don Luis Parres. Minister of Finance, had resigned his office, and Don Manuel Olazagarre, a merchant of Guadalajara, was speken of as his successor.
Selvor Don Ramon Lozano Armenta, Spanish Envoy to Mexico, was received with marked distinction and respect by the Government and his many friends. As Mr. Lozano Armenta had been Secretary of the Spanish Legation in Mexico for many years he was well known and had made himself very nopular.

Great preparations were going on at Vera Cruz, Quere-tare, San Juan del " o and other places, to celebrate with great pomp the anniversary of his most Serene Highness's

The village of Amatian was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. The fire originated by the dress of a girl, who was making chocolate, having caught fire in the hearth. Over eightly houses for rather buts were totally destroyed, and the inhabitants are represented to be in the great est distress and misery.

A decree has been published in the City of Mexico by which it is required that persons under 70 inches, Mexican measure, will not be admitted to entist in the army. The grenadiers of the guard must 72 inches (six feet.)

The Tent d'Union of the 3d inst. publishes a letter from Guaymas dated May 24, from which we extract the following:

following:
On the 19th the British ship Challenge actived here in several days from San Francisco. She brings on board 360 Francisco the Mexican army, according to contract entered into with the Mexican army, according to contract being approved of On the 19th the British ship Challenge arrived ners in seventions days (row San Francisco. She brings on board 300 stransforms for the Mexican suny, according to contract entered into with the Mexican Count at San Francisco, end contract being approved of by Mr. Billon, the French Count at said port. There are, beside, 21 Germans, 3 Belgians, 9 Equalisation, 1 American, 4 Spaniards and Fortugueze, 8 Chillans, 2 Equations, 1 from the Argentine Republic, 1 Nois, 1 Rollan, 1 Polish, 1 from Roperts and 12 Mexicans, making a total of 377 men, who are now at the disposal of the General Commondat of Sonora. Several other vessels are daily expected with a large number of emigrants.

The same paper publishes another jotter from Guayamaat dated 14th May, in which we find the following:

"Five prisoners belonging to the Walker expedition were shipped by order of the Mexican authorities un board the British stip Etheliett, in order to take them to Mazailan, where they were to be tried.

that a revolution was about to break out at Matamoros and other points in the worthern part of Tamanipas. A large conducts from Gundalajara and Guarajuato was detained in the City of Mexico for several days, but can-

detained in the city of the last inst. announce that His Screne Highness had decided that the conducta should start for Vera Cruz on the 2d, without further excuse or pretext, and that the consignees should be made to pay the circustal transfer of the

The Mexicans are quite delighted with their opers companies. The Sontag company is styled the "Russian "party," and Steffanone's company the "Turkish forces. Sener Bordas of the Orleans Theater in this city, had arrived in Mexico, and made his first appearance on the let

The Siglo denies most positively that Mr. Levassour is o return to Mexico as Envoy Extraordinary of the French to return to Mexico as Envoy Extraordinary of the French Government.

A new commercial code has been published in Manico, and a Chamber of Commerce was on the eve of being

regularly organized.

The papers we have examined do not meetion a word about Alvarez or his "rebels."

ASSERTION ... For The N. Y. Tribane.

Too inte I drew from scanty springs.

The barren cheer that in them lies:
Too late I fettered eager wings. That longed to bathe in bluer skies

Too late I squandered golden hours, God gave me for his praise to spend; Toe late I gathered idle flowers, Forgetful of my journey's end.

God needs my deed, however small. The belp I lend to work his will: Not without grief he sees me fall, Or fail his purpose to fulfill. CLARENCE COOK

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LETTERS.

AN EARTHQUAKE-CHINESE OFFICIAL VIS-ITS-A CHINESE MILITARY DISPLAY.

Editorial Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune. SHANGHAI, China, Monday, April 25, 1853. Ten days ago our attention was diverted from the slarm and excitement occasioned by rumers of the approach of the rebels, through the unexpected visitation of an earthquake. It occurred on Thursday night, the 14th inst. On that evening, M. de Montigay, the French Consul, entertained Col. Marshall at dinner. Capt. Buchanan and Purser Barry, of the Susquehanna, Mr. Cunningham, Capt. de Plas, of the French steamer Gussini, and several other gentlemen were present. About a quarter past II o'clock, as the guests were taking leave, some of them being still in the passage. putting on their overcoats, for it was a dark, drizzling night, there was a sudden, violent noise, the timbers of the house cracking and the walls swaying to and fro. I was standing just under the caves at the time, and my first impression was that the building was turnbling down upon me. I made a spring into the court, with a strange feeling of bewilderment, for everything seemed reeling and unsteady. All this was the work of an instant. There was a cry from the ladies within, and they came rushing out in great terror, exclaiming: " an earthquake an earthquake " We stood in the open court yard, awaiting a second shock. The earth continued to heave with a slow, regular motion, gradually diminishing, until the throbs ceased. 1 preduced a slight giddiness and nausea in some of us. Immediately after the shock passed away, a wild outery arose from the Chinese city, and the large wooden drums in the temples were heard sounding far and near. The object of this was to seethe the great fish upon which the earth rests, and by whose uneasiness the earthquake was caused.

the earthquake was caused.

On reaching the Consulate, we found that everybody in the house had felt the shock, and the chandeliers in the drawing room were still vibrating from it. Mr. L. one of the clerks, stated that his attention was first called to it by seeing several doors which had been locked, fly open without any apparent agency. In the other house belonging to Russell & Co. a chimney was thrown down, and one of the joists drawn from its socket and forced through the ceiling. About fifteen yards of a high brick wall around Mr. Nye's house yards of a high brick wall around Mr. Sye's house was overthrown, and a large Chinese warehouse in the city almost entirely destroyed. The dogs (of which there is no scarcity in Shanghai) howled dismally while the motion lasted. The direction of the wave was from nerth-east to south-west, and the extent of its motion was, I should judge, about two feet. Shanghai is sub-ject to slight shocks, but this is the most severe which has been felt for several years. The nearest volcanoes are in the Japanese island of Kiusiu, about six hundred

About midnight two additional shocks were felt, but they were much lighter than the first. On retiring to reat, we found that a number of articles in the rooms had been thrown upon the floor. In the morning I walked up to the northern part of the settlement, where the sheek appeared to have been much more violent than at the southern end. In Mr. Nye's godows (warehouse) the heavy bales of goods were hurled from their places. Several other chimneys were sprung and walls cracked, but the nature of the soil on which shanghai stands—an elastic, clayer loam, two tundred icet in depth—caved the place from greater injury. In company with some friends I went to the bowling alley, the walk of which had previously showed a disposition About midnight two additional shocks were felt, but company with some friends I went to the bowling alley, the walls of which had previously showed a disposition to give way, and were supported on one side by props.

After playing anthour or two, we noticed that the so theern well had suddenly sunken outward more than six inches, and was cracked from top to bottom. There had been, in fact, another smart shock at that very time, and we had not perceived it. The props alone prevented the whole building from coming down upon acceptable.

our heads.

The Chinese servants stated in the morning that hairs were always found in the earth after an earth-quake, and brought up two or three gray horse-hairsquake, and brought up two or three gray horse-hairs—
or what appeared to be such—which they professed to
have found in the yard. Several of the gentlemen immediately went down and commenced searching, and
to their astonishment found numbers of gray filaments
from four to ten inches long. They projected two or
three inches from the soil, and were most abundant
among the grass. They were strong, like a coarse
hempen fiber, and were readily drawn out without
breaking. After a careful examination with a powerbreaking. After a careful examination with a powerful magnifying glass, it was found that they had not the tubular structure of hair, but what they are and whence they come, is a mystery. Sou e of the profane summarily account for them by declaring that the shock of the earthquake caused the Earth's hair to stand on end, from fright. They were picked up in nearly on the gardens in town. The Chinese say they are only found for three days after the shock, which, as far as

I can learn, has also proved correct.

Another circumstance attending the earthquake, was the shower of fine dust, which fell for two or three days afterward. The same thing was noticed after the earthquake of 1846, which was less violent than the

congratulate him at his great triumph 'm conquering the rebels of the South.

Great preparations were going on at Vera Cruz, Quere-tero, San Juan del Properties of the preparations were going on at Vera Cruz, Quere-tero, San Juan del Properties of the preparations were going on the preparation with the condensate with ert of Kobi, in the interior of Chitt, was so fine as tobe impalpable, yet filled the sir to such an extent that the sun was covered with a yellow film, and the view obscured as by a thick haze. The Chinese reported that a town about thirty miles distant had been entirely swallowed up, and that a tract of land a mile square had sunk, and had been replaced by a deep lake. We decided at once to pay a visit to the spot, but on inquiry found so many contradictory stories regarding it, that it was quite impossible to discover where the town was. There have been three or four elight shocks town was. There have been three or four slight shocks since, at intervals of two or three days.

On the 9th inst the Taou-tai of Shanghai paid an official visit to Col. Marshall, and to the frigate Susque-hanna. He had given notice of his intention two days

before, and came in state, attended by four mandarins. and with a long retinue of scarcerow followers, the in advance of their arrival, the cards of the the in advance of their arrival, the cards of the diga-taries were sent to the Commissioner. They were long slips of crimson paper, inscribed with rows of glaring hieroglyphics, and enclosed in crimson envelopes. The Taoutai's ran thus: Woo-keen-chang, of the "Ta-Tsing Empire, by Imperial appointment Salt Com-missioner. Independent of the Circuit of the Profec-tures of Sco-Chow, Soong, Keng and Tae-Tsung, in the target of Kenyang holding the rank of Judge, protures of Sco-Chow, Soong Keang and Tae-Tsung in the province of Keang-ann, holding the rank of Judge, promoted five degrees, &c., presents his compliment.

One of the others was still more remarkable: Ladwel-wan, of the Ta-Tsing Empire, Haefung of the Prefecture of Shanghai, in the province of Keang-soo, and expectant of the office of Prefect, knocks his head and presents compliments. How titles would multiply in America, if all the expectants of office adopted this plan! We should be overrun with such characters as—Hon. Elijah Pograw. Expectant Minister to Russia: Jedediah Peabedy, Expectant Collector of Sag-Harbor—and so the end of the chapter.

The Taou-tai was received with all due distinction, and his interview with the Commissioner lasted about an hour. He is a small man near fifty years of age, this mustache denoting a grandiather; his complex-

an hour. He is a small man near fifty years of age, this mustache denoting a grandfather; his complexion is a pale, bloodless yellow, his eyes lively and piercing, and his rather contracted features express a keen, shrewd and unscrupulous character. He was formerly a hong merchant of Canton, and is still best known to foreigners by his old nume of Sam-qua. He speaks the "pigeon English," or commercial jargon, with tolerable fluency, though the conversation was partly carried on in Chinese, by Dr. Parker. He was dressed in robes of a rich, stiff silk, embroidered with the insignia of his office, and wore a cap with the sinthe insignia of his office, and wore a cap with the sincle peacock's feather and opaque red button of a man-darin of the third class. In his suite was the Colonel of the regular troops stationed at Shanghai—a tall, dig-nified old mandarin, who conducted himself with a grave and courteous dignity, beside which the Taou-tai, with his fideats and maleuded manners there were grave and courteous dignity, beside which the Taou-tai, with his fidgety and undecided manners, showed to disadvantage. On entering the room where the Commissioner received them, they all performed the Ko-tone, or national salutation, by clasping their hands in front of their breasts, and bowing profoundly, with a shaky motion, like those porcelain mandarins with which we are all familiar. They were regaled with tea, champage and port, and took wine with great gravity, rising and bowing profoundly when they drank. After leaving the Commissioner they went on board the Susing and bowing protoundly ween they drain. After leaving the Commissioner they went on board the Sus-quehanna, where Capt Buchanan received them with a salute of nine guns. They all expressed the greatest astonishment and admiration at the size and strength

of the vessel. During the visit, Col. Marshall expressed a wish to During the visit. Col. Marshall expressed a wish to witness a review of the Chinese garrison of Shanghai, and the Taou-tai at once promised to make a public display of them, in order to exhibit his military resources to the foreign community. Accordingly, as we were entering the city the next afternoon, a frightful clamor of gongs announced the approach of some number of gongs announced the approach of some number of some number of some number of some number of the source o with long spears; another company, with ginjalls, a long, heavy stock mounted on a tripod when it is fired and carrying a ball about the size of a grape-shot; afterward more spearmen, alternating with companies of matchlocks, and followed by other lumbering sixnounders, cheeting appropriates of the companies of pounders, check of ammunition, gongs, yellow bancers, cevered with hieroglyphics, and other curious and faatastic objects—the procession rushing along without order or organization, shouting and laughing, or brandishing their arms in the most uncouth and barbaric style. Such a display never was witnessed in Shanhai before. There were about four hundred regular sel-diers, some of whom were exceedinglyly well-formed, lusty men, and clothed in an appropriate costume—a short tunic girdled around the waist, full trowsers

short tunic girdled around the waist, full trowsers gathered at the knees, and tight leggings—but the greater pertien were evidently porters and peasants, hired for the eccasion, to swell the ranks of the soldiery and produce an impression of the Imperial power.

There were in the procession some very curious weapens, which I do not suppose any other army in the world can exhibit. In addition to pikes for sticking the enemy, poles for punching them, clubs for beating them, and finile for threshing their heads, I saw some wooden heapers about five feet long, with handles at wooden beams about five feet long, with hardles at each end, the use of which is-to push them out of the way! When part of the procession was retarded at any point, the companies behind made up the loss, by rushing down the street at full speed, leaping in the air as they went, charging with their lances, swinging.

Corn is 2c. better and in good demand for the East and their flails and shaking their clubs, with cries which were meant to be terrific, but which were lq-licrous in the extreme. Among the officers, who rode on shaggy mitive penies, we recognized the venerable Colonel, who bowed to us with a touch of pride in passing. Last of all, preceded by yellow banners and a deafening tempest of gongs, came to the Taou-tai himself, in his green sedan chain, followed by the Government executioners, in red dresses and high conical caps, decorated with the leng tail-feathers of the pheasant. The grave and self-satisfied air of the high official was most amusing. The whole thing was like a Chinese travesty of Don Quixette. After parading through the principal streets of the foreign settlement, the procession returned to the city, which it entered by the western gate.

A day or two ago, Col. Marshall returned the visit of the Taou tai, at his official residence within the city. He was accompanied by Dr. Parker, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Cumingham, Vice-Consul. The party gation, and Mr. Cunningham, Vice-Consul. The party set out in sedan chairs, crimson cards having been sent in advance, according to Chinese custom. Along the way—a distance of a mile or more—the Taou-tai had stationed attendants with gongs, which were directally heaten, as we passed. It was a raw, rainy day, and the streets had more than their usual quantity of mud and filth. Attering entering the city gate, I, who was last in the procession, was rather startled at finding my shair suiders dranged in the mud. Looking out. chair suddenly dropped in the mud. Looking out, I found the bearers deliberately bargaining at a stall for new straw-sendals, which they purchased and put on their feet lessurely enough, before they picked me up again. On reaching the Taoutai's residence the salute of three guas had been fired, and the discordant moifes of a dozen dire instruments were dying away. noises of a dozen dire instruments were dying away.

I was carried through a wooden portal of a dark-red
color, across a paved court-yard, and finally deposited in a portice or verandah, where the Taou-tai had just formally received the Commissioner and the rest of his suite. The attendants made a loud announcement of some kind as I passed the pertal, which was repeated from one to the other, till it reached the Taou-tai at the same time with myself.

We were conducted through a plain but specious

hall, open on two sides to the air, across a small inner court, and into another hall, or audience-room par-tially closed by movable screens. It was guadily fur-nished, but without an extravagant show of wealth. The predominant color was dark-red, and the walls relieved by painted tablets of light-blue or green. containing long inscriptions. The floor was covered with a red felt cloth, and straight-backed chairs of can phor wood were placed around small tables of the same material, containing boxes of sweetmeats. The Commissioner was conducted to a raised divan in the center, covered with red cloth, upon which he and the Taou-tal seated themselves, with refreshments between them. The latter was more at his case than on the former occasion, and did the henors of his mansion with more grace than I had anticipated. The conversation was animated and principally of a general nature, though he made occasional reference to the rebellion. After his manifestoes concerning the success of the Imperialists, I did not consider his expressions on the subjects as worthy of much attention, and the commencement of the material part of the entertainment soca gave me a more interesting field of observation.

Cups of birds'-nest soup were presented to us, to-Cups of birds' nest soup were presented to us, together with porcelain spoons and chop sticks of ivory and silver. This curious dish fully justifies the tasts of the Chinese: it is exceedingly delicate and nutritious. The Chinese wine, served warm, in square silver cups, was also quite palatable, and there was a preparation of almends, sugar and rice flour, boiled into a paste, to which we all did full justice. It was, however, a light collation rather than a regular meal, and the greater part consisted of dried and candied fruits, such as oranges, dates, cirrons and various kinds of nuts. At the conclusion eigers were effered to us, while the Taon-tai took his bamboo pipe. There was a host of attendants, all prompt, silent and respectful. Sam-qual

was too long a resident of Canton, not to have taken some hints from the habits of the foreign merchants

there. At our departure, he accompanied the Commissioner to the outer court. Three guns were fired as the latter's chair passed through the portal; the musicians, stationed in a gallery on the side of the court, struck up a horrible discord, which made the gongs that sounded along our homeward march melodious by contrast. The curious natives through the streets, testere at us, and it was a relief when we reached the stare at us, and it was a relief when we reached foreign suburb of Shanhai.

FIRES AT TORONTO, C. W .- Sixteen houses wer FIRES AT TORONTO, C. W. Sixteen houses were astroyed by fire in Toronts on the morning of the 15th inst. They were wooden buildings and contained some three or four families each. On the evening of the same day there was another fire which consumed four brick dwellings. The amount of the loss is not stated.

FIRE AT LAFRER, MICH.—The steam flouring and saw-mills, owned by the Hon. A. N. Hart of Lapeer, were burned on the 13th inst. Loss \$30,000; no insurance.

Passengers Arrived In brig Film Catherine, from Key West-Mrs. S. Parker and four children; Miss T. Thorp, Mrs. Stephenson.

MARINE JOURNAL.

FORT OF NEW YORKJUNE 19.

Cleared this Forenoon. Enip-J. W. Funin, Leidy, Gaiseston, J. H. Brower & Co. Brig-Adelphi, Gorham, Banger, W. Ingalis, Schousert-Emeline, Miner, Mobile, Lane & West; Col. Satterly, Schousert-Emeline, Miner, Mobile, Lane & West; Col. Satterly, Schousert-Emeline, Microsoft, Mott & Co., Alaric, Louvinier, Georgetown, Bolline & Potter; Aleyour, Hand, Wilmington, McCreedy, Mett & Co.; M. L. Hall, Sargent, Belliau, master; Castello, Minter, Hoston, S. W. Lewis, Sicop-Aurora, Case, Nerwich, J. H. Havens.

Arrived.

U. S. M. steamship Romeke, Skinner, Norfelk, Richmond, &c., male, and press to Ludiam & Floranara, June 18, 8:30 A. M., off Winter Charter Shoule, exchanged signals with steamship Jamestown, hence for Norfelk.

Bark U. D. Barter, Montevideo May I, males, to Thorne, Watson & Co. Vessel to Basect & Bason. Sid, in co. with Am. but Publisher, for Cork, for orders. May 2, at mouth of river De la Plais, saw ship Margaret and Eliza.

Brig B. A. Tutts, tof Machicaporti Huntley, San Juan, Remedius, Caka, June 3, sugar and molasses to Maybow Tailbot & Co. Saw going in beig H. H. Morthleyer, hengeling in Wass, Traxilla May 10, Roften Birchard & Torry, of Huntley San June S. Schr. doiden Age. (Br.) Stream, Sidena, P. R., 10 ds., sugar to master. master. Sehr James F. Davenport, Paterson, Plymouth, N. C., 5 ds., shingles to Benton & Bros.

gles to Benton & Bree.

[From six Correspondents.]

PORT JSFFERSON—June 17, launched by Mesers. Bedell & Derling a fine schooner of about 21s tons, called the Sannay South. She is owned at this port, New York, and Novebern, and is intended to run be tween the latter two places. She will be commanded by Capt. Issac Smith, formerly of the soft. E. S. Willes, of New-York. This is the sixth schooner launched at this part during the present

Domestic Ports.

ELIZABETH CITY—Arr. prev. to June 17, schr. Seeing, Bess. West Indies. Sid., schr. Algernon, Bazun, West Indies.

NORFOLK—Art. June 16, berk Mopana, Downs New-York.

NORFOLK—Art. June 16, berk Mopana, Downs New-York.

Willminotton, N. C—Art. June 16, schr. Licealus, Lifkle, Willminotton, Port-pain, Trainidal, schr. Sau. Bolton, Peincer, Nolson, Banke, Port Spain, Trainidal, schr. Sau. Bolton, Poincer, Newburypott. Went to sea, June, brigs Omward, and Phasteum, for Liverpoot, and schr. O. C. Pardely for Philadelphia. June 15, brig Tamjer, for Boston, schrs. Orgon, for Wiscasset, Moj. Lille Sanders, for Philadelphia, June 16, brig Florence, for Boston, and schr. Marine, for New-York.

Second Evening Edition.

FOR STEAMBOATS, RAILROADS, &C.

Ashr .- The market is firm but quiet for Pots at \$5 75

and Pearls \$5 50.

Corror is quite firm and the transactions are fair.

FLOUR AND MEAL-There is more doing in Western and State Flour for the East and home trade; the common brands are rather lower, but good are scarce and command full prices. The extra qualities of Genesco still keep up, and we hear of sales of Swan's Excelsior at \$12 -en extreme price. Canadian Flour is heavy; sales of 1,059 bbls. at \$7.75

for good, \$7 801 for extra in bond, and 89 for good daty

home trade but there is less doing for export: sales 33,000 bush, at 76 278c, for unsound: 79 283c, for Western mixed 80@83c, for Round Yellow and 85@87c, for Southern white and vellow.

WHISKY-A better market with a fair demand. Sales 400 bbls. at 29c. for Prison and E. and D. Ohio. PROVISIONS-Holders of Pork are firm at \$13 12@13 181 or whole perceis, and 1/22/ for small lots, and 811 75@

1 874 for Prime. Beef is in fair request at \$11 @ \$13 for Country Mess and \$16 for repacked Chicago. Cut Meats are in good demand at 5 25 c. for Shoulders and 7 28 c. for Hams. Lard is quiet but firm at 94 @9fc. Butter and Cheese are dull and plenty.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, June 19, 1854.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Miliville, Mass., hast Saturday evening. A man named Alexander Howitt, being lealous of his wife, assaulted her with intent to kill, when she ran to the house of Mr. Owen Brown and claimed his protection. Her husband pursued her, armed with a pistot, and fired twice through the window. Mr. Brown received a ball in his forehead and died instantly. Mrs. Howitt then ran out and was followed by her husband, who shot her in the back of the head and then escaped to the woods. On Sunday morning he came in and delivered himself up, but before doing so took a dose of strychnine and died soon after. Mrs. Hewitt still lives but cannot long survive. Hewitt was subject to fits of dissipation, and was in liquor during the enactment of this dreadful affeir.

HEAVY LOSS OF JEWELRY.

HEAVY LOSS OF JEWELRY.

ALEANY, Monday, June 19, 1854.

Israel Stein, a pedier of this City, in crossing the Schoharie Creek, about eight miles above the Village of Schoharie, lest his jewelry box in the stream. It contained about \$3,300 worth of property, besides a large sum in promissory notes. The box was lost some time in May, but up to this time has not been recovered. Mr. S. offers a reward of \$250 for the recovery of the property.

THE SHIP CAMILLUS. The ship previously reported ashore at Ocracke, proves, as was supposed, to be the Camillus, from New-York for this port. She is insured in this city.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL. BALTIMORE, Monday, June 19, 1854. The southern mail as late as due from all points is re-ived, but the papers contain no news worth telegraphing.

XXXIIIo CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, Monday, June 19, 1854. The CHAIR presented a communication from the lu-rier Department relative to the removal of the Florida

Indians.

Also, one from the Navy Department in relation to the catablishment of a national armory near the coal fields of North Carolina. They were referred, and ordered to be

North Carolina. They were referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWARD presented the memorial of a citizen of New-York, claiming to be the inventor of a battering-ram of most tremendous force, thirteen of them being capable of defending the coast from Maine to Texas.

Mr. FISH presented the memorial of the Common Council of New-York against the repeal of the existing law relating to the Assay Office in that City.

Mr. MASON reported a bill for the relief of Capt.

E. A. F. Lavelett of the Navy, and the same was passed. Br. BRIGHT offered a resolution directing inquiry by Br. BRIGHT offered a resolution directing relative to the Committee on the District of Columbia, relative to selecting new sites for bridges ever the Potomac River. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. MALLORY, the Senate took up the bill reorganising the Navy Department.

Mr. MALLORY moved a substitute for the bill which was agreed to.

was agreed to.

The bill was then a third time and its passage was post-

Personal explanations by several gentlemen are going on. LATER FROM BRAZIL.-The bark Z. D., Capt. Baxter arrived at this port te-day, brings advices from Montevideo

Affairs in the River La Plata were quiet. The Brazillian forces were positively to enter Montevideo on the day the Z. D. sailed. It was rumored that Gos.

Mr. DOUGLAS'S bill, changing the time for the annu-nceting of Congress from the first Monday in Decemb-o the first Monday in October, was taken up.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Fioras, the President, had gone to meet them. In Buenes Ayres there had been a slight attempt at a revolution which was seen quieted. Some arrests were made in consequence and several persons were banished. The general opinions was quite favorable to the present

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Before Judge INCRANGE

SUIT FOR DIVORCE.
Catherine F P. Walker, by Christian S. Sloane, bor next friend,
agt. Wildes P. Walker.
The plaintiff and ber father and other friends were in Court. She is a lady with black eyes, having the appearance of being about 30 yers old, but looking somewhat care-wern. Defendant is a red faced man, apparently about the same age. Messrs. Martin, Strong and A. F. Smith, with Messrs. E. Sandford and Blunt, appeared for plaintiff, and Messrs. Woodbury and Churchill and R.

Busted for defence. Mr. Smith, in opening the case, stated that the parties were married at Bath, Maine, where Mrs. Walker's father and family resided, in July, 1849, she being then nineteen years of age. They moved to Boston, where was the residence of Mr. Wniker, and where he kept a grocery-store. They lived there together for nine years, till 1849. They have three children, girls, new 11, 12 and 13 years of age. They left Boston early in 1849, and went to reside at New Brunswick, N. J., where Mr. Walker had become inter ceted in a bank there, that had gone down but been re-

When the state of the state of

Canadian Flour is heavy, sales of 1,000 bols, at \$2.50 for extra in bond, and \$2.50 good duty paid. The sales of Western Canadian are 5,000 bbls, at \$7.75 #2.88 for common to good straight State; \$8.12 #2.50 for favorite State; \$7.50 #2.88 for Wisconsin: \$7.75 #2.88 for common to good the sales of Western Canadian and common to good this, the latter scarce.

Southern Flour is firm, and good brands are scarce and in good request; sales of 600 bbls, at \$8.75 #2.89 25 for mixed to good straight brands, Baltimere, &c. Rye Flour is firm but quiet at \$5.50 for good. Corn Meal is steady; sales of 200 bbls. Jersey at \$3.87 \$1. Guans—The inquiry for Wheat is bester and the market is firmer; sales of 7,100 bush. Canadian white at \$2.05 #2.50 \$2.07, 300 bush. "New," first of the season South Carolina red at \$2.15. Rye is entirely nominal at \$1.20. In a red at \$2.15. Rye is entirely nominal at \$1.20.

se or, noe bush. "New," first of the season count at st. 23.
lina red at \$2 15. Rye is entirely nominal at \$1 23.
Outs are better and in demand at 54 25c. for State and Walker managed to make acquaintance with two women, who resided in the house in the rear of the women, and a Miss Bell. Mr. Walker had a married women, and a Miss Bell. Mr. Walker had a married women, and a Miss Bell. Mr. Walker had a married women, and a Miss Bell. Mr. Walker had a married women, and a Miss Bell. Mr. Walker had a married women, and a Miss Bell. Mr. Walker had a married women, and a Miss Bell. Mr. Walker had a married women.

who resided in the house in the rear—Mrs. Warner, a married woman, and a Miss Bell. Mr. Walker had a mode of conversing with his fingers, in the manuer of the deaf and dumb, and furnished these ladies with a written alphabet, by which he and they could converse, and he induced them, at length, to visit the iail. Letters and testimony will be presented to prove the infidelity of the defendant in respect to various persons in the case.

In his answer, the counsel said, Mr. Walker denies the charges, and, on the contrary, brings charges against Mrs. Walker. Hi there is mutual blame a party cannot obtain a diverce! He charges her with infidelity as related to Commodere Newton, of the United States steamship Missouri, who visited Bath in 1843; also, two years afterward with Dr. Hartwell, at Harpswell, a watering place near Bath. Mrs. Walker was introduced to Dr. H. thou, but she saw him only two or three times, and has spoken with him but once since. He also charges her with impropriety as related to Senator Evans of Manne, on the passage in the steamboat from Bath to Hoston; also, with a gentleman maned Shaw, at Boston, a gentleman who, with his wife, were particular friends of Mr. and Mrs. W., and Mrs. S., the forner schoolmate of Mrs. W. This embraces a period from 1842 to the present period, yet, letters will be shewn from Mr. Walker to his wife in which he expresses the strongest confidence in her; also, after asying he is not guilty, he sets up that she condemned or forgave him. The counsel said this would present teatimony and claim a verdiet in favor of plointiff. It was also denied that Mrs. Weaker is a resident of this State. In reply it was said she has resident of this State. In reply it was said she has resident of this State. In reply it was said she has resident of this State. In reply it was said she has resident of this State. In reply it was said she has resident of this State. In reply it was said she has resident of this State. In reply it was said she has resident of the proper of the month.

Ed

he President of a bank there. Several cross-questions were asked; the object of which clated to the object of non-residence, but nothing material Two or three witnesses were then examined as to the late officers of the prison, and other persons whose deposi-tions have been taken in the case, to show that they are now away. The testimony, we understand, will be mostly

by depositions.
The case is on. Judge Watson, from the upper part of the State, had been expected this foreneon, but had not sartved at the those of opening the Coast, his family, it is said, being sick, and the Coast with family, it is said, being sick, and the Coast at SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM.

Passengers Arrived

In back C. D. Barter from Menterides-James L. Rogars, W. C. Hall Copt G. Felletti.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORKJCKE 19. Arrived.

Bark Cesar, (Ham.) Storge, Berman 30 da., mdee, and 225 pass, to Funch & Meinche, May 27, on the Banks, saw two lookers; between 400 and 500 feet little. Softe, Ering Catherino, (of Key West) Packer, Key West II da., mdoss, 10 A. 7. Elenks, Partland, Ct., stone. Softe, Mattild, Lenks, Partland, Ct., stone. Softe, Pararot, Anne Hawwich da., Sab to muster. Softe, Jos. Nichrason, Nickerson, Chatham, fish to master. Softe, Jos. Nichrason, St. George, N. B., 10 da., ship-knees to Softs & Smithers, Nickerson, St. George, N. B., 10 da., ship-knees to Softs & Smithers, Nickerson, St.

Schr. Oh., Grander, K. S. Schr. Oh., Schr. Oh., Schr. Hely & Smithers. Nicknesson, Beston 2 da, midse, to master. Schr. Photo. Rubits. Boston 3 da, fish to master. Schr. Photo. Schr. Julia Maria, Eatou, Eastport 2 da, grindstones to J. S. Schr. Julia Maria, Eatou, Eastport 2 da, grindstones to J. S.

Schr. Julia Maria, Eatou, Eastport 2 da., grindstenes to J. S. WhitSchr. Laura, (Port.) Avella, Santa Crur 16 de., sugar, &c., to Aguire
& Gelway
Schr. Eilen Rodman, Ospood, New-Redford 2 da., old to master.
Schr. Augusta, Tyry New-Bedford 2 da., old.
Schr. Augusta, Tyry New-Bedford 2 da., old.
Schr. Martha Maria, Ferrie, Salom 2 da., fight to master.
Schr. Myclic, Silotta, Salom 3 da., fight to master.
Schr. Myclic, Silotta, Bascon 5 da., fight to master.
Schr. David Cor., Hadiett, Salom 2 da., indee, to master.
Schr. Pavilson, Kelly, Boston 3 da., indee, to master.
Schr. Pavilson, Kelly, Boston in indicat.
Schr. Grechen, Schr. Boston 3 da., indee, to master.
Schr. Prins, Kelly, Boston in da., indee, to master.
Schr. Philard Bascon, Nickerson, Buston, fish, fic., to master.
Shop Maria, Mych. Harwich, 12 da., fish to master.
Sloop Harvett, Corwin, Providence 2 da., misse, to master.
Sloop Harvett, Corwin, Providence 2 da., misse, to master.